

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

A JOURNAL OF POLITICS AND LITERATURE.

EQUAL RIGHTS, HONEST AGENTS, AND AN ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE.

Vol. I. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1823. [No. 75.]

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EVENINGS,
BY S. SIMPSON & J. CONRAD,
No. 93, SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

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Dec 5

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Followed by an Historical Sketch on the Manners and Customs of Ancient and Modern Helvetia, in which the events of our own time are fully detailed; together with the causes to which they may be referred.
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The above is the edition mentioned in the following CANON passed in the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, October, 1821.
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The following is the certificate referred to.
We certify that the above edition of the Book of Common Prayer and administration of the Sacraments, &c. &c. is published as the standard edition of said book.
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dec 19-31

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Dec. 14-31

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THE AUTHOR'S JEWEL. Consisting of Essays, miscellaneous, literary and moral; by S. SIMONSON.
Tentative via est, qua me quoque possim
Tollere humo, victorque vicum volitare per ora.
Virgil.
Here wear this Jewel for me, 'tis my picture.
Shakspeare.
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Dec. 12-31

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Dec. 17, 31

Episcopal Almanac,
FOR 1823.
CONTAINING, besides the usual astronomical calculations, a succession of American Bishops—an accurate notice of all the festivals and fasts of the Church—a list of Clergy, Societies, &c. &c. with much other useful matter—
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Dec. 28-31

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SEAL SKIN CAPS,
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Together with many other useful and interesting Books, well calculated for the present season—with an extensive assortment of
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Of different sizes, in a great variety of Bindings, all which will be sold on the lowest terms.
jan. 24-31

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Consisting of Ball Sports, and various other amusements.
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Of BLUE BEARD, &c. &c. &c.
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Of the World, Europe, Africa, United States and North America.

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Decem. 28.

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Apply to
Isaac Baird,
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Thornhill's Dialogues on Pure Religion
The Little Orphan, by Elias Cornelius
Burder's Sermons to Children
The Life of Brainerd, the celebrated Missionary
The Italian Convert, an authentic narrative
Silvery Douglass, a simple story
The History of George Desmond, founded on facts which occurred in the East Indies.
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In 2 vols. 12mo. Price \$3.
Advertisement to this Edition:
"The Manuscript for the first edition of this work was transmitted to America, at a time when the Author was suffering under a long and obstinate indisposition, and much depression of spirit. He was conscious of the imperfection of the work, but was advised by his physicians to commit it to the press, and relieve his mind from it, as a necessary step to the recovery of his health. In the course of publication in England, however, an improved state of health and spirits enabled him to make considerable alterations and additions; which will account for the material difference that will be perceived between the first and second editions of the work, as published in America."
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THE PHANTOM BARGE.
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18. Way to Keep Him
19. Castle Spectre
20. Maid of the Mill
21. Chastelaine Marriage
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23. Othello
24. Distressed Mother
25. Provoked Husband
26. Deaf and Dumb
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Those marked thus * are farces or melo-dramas, the prices of which are 20 cents; the plays and operas 25 cents.
Dec. 5-6t

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IN THE
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Rev. Frederick Beasley, D. D.
Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and President of the Episcopal Church.
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FOR SALE BY
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Booksellers and Stationers, No. 87, Chesnut street, first door below Third street.
Where may be had a general assortment of
BOOKS AND STATIONARY,
On the most liberal terms.
Nov. 21-4t



Columbian Observer.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1823.

THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER will be issued as a *Daily Paper* between the present time and the first of March ensuing, or as early as arrangements can be made to that effect. The great, and, we may venture to say, unprecedented patronage afforded to the *Observer*, more than warrants us in this enterprise. The price of the *Daily Paper* will be \$8 per annum; and the *Country Paper*, three times a week, as heretofore, \$5. Those Subscribers in the city, who would prefer the *Country Paper*, we shall make arrangements to accommodate.

Subscriptions and Advertisements will be thankfully received at No. 93, South Fourth Street.

January 18, 1823.

The Letter from our Correspondent at Washington, owing to the great pressure of matter, we have been compelled to omit. It shall appear on Tuesday.

We invite the attention of our readers to the concluding part of *Gen. Smyth's Letter*, published in our outer form of to-day. No Democrat in the country should neglect to peruse it.

We beg to undeceive the *Eastern Sentinel*, as it respects our sentiments upon the mode of nominating the Democratic Candidate for Governor. We have never expressed ourselves in favour of the *Lexington Convention*, but have on the contrary always declared ourselves in favour of a nomination by a Convention at Harrisburg, in March.

The *Portsmouth Journal* affects to be both wise and witty upon the subject of national politics, without possessing a single quality that can even procure it the credit of common sense. We beg to inform the infallible *Journal*, that there exist a great number of good men and patriots, who are not Democrats; and that there are many Democrats, who are neither good men nor patriots. Of the truth of the latter position, the *Journal* is itself an example. As to the correctness and truth of our article, headed *PARTY POSITIONS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION*, every day confirms us in the impression that they are not to be refuted, all the arts of faction to the contrary notwithstanding. We here leave the *Journal* to the enjoyment of its infelicity.

Whatever claims to be of divine institution, and as such has been long established in any community, must be more difficult to subvert and explode, than what is merely temporal, and only enforced by the sanctions of municipal Constitutions. Yet we are not without instances of the power of the people being successfully exerted against the encroachments of the most bigoted tyranny, assuming the shape of a spiritual and holy zeal. One instance, which I will cite to be found in the *Commentaries* of Mr. Blackstone, vol. 4. B. 4. chap. 8. p. 109. Speaking of the *Papish* tyranny, as exercised at one time in England, he says, "Yet it vanished into nothing when the eyes of the people were a little enlightened, and they set themselves with vigor to oppose it."

Kingcraft versus Liberty and the People.

The late news from Europe is pregnant with matter for solemn reflection. France, destined to wage eternal war for the benefit of others, and to the general misery and devastation of her continental neighbours, has again been driven by the guardians of despotism, into hostility with Spain. How Louis the 18th will be able to cope with a nation fighting for its Liberties, and inspired by national enthusiasm, it is impossible to foresee. The throne on which he sits has already rocked beneath him, even during a period of profound repose. The French people, in general, consider his reign as odious, and know him as a Monarch to be impotent; so that having neither love, respect, nor fear, to uphold him, he stands an object of their exclusive detestation. The present generation of the French people, are the soldiers, and we may say, the children of Napoleon; with the exception only of a few thousand antiquated and imbecile noblesse of the ancient regime. It has been with no common difficulty that Louis has been able to repress, not only Rebellion, but an entire Revolution throughout France. The hearts, the recollections, the National pride, and enthusiastic vanity of the people, are all on the side of Napoleon. I say Napoleon, because physically dead, he is morally and politically alive in France. The young Napoleon, besides, is a powerful magnet, that attracts the affections and hopes of the French People; and if crossing the breed, has not deteriorated the soul of the son, from the colossal genius of the father, Austria will not be required to assist him, in mounting the throne of the sire. The armies of France once marched into a foreign country, and the volcano explodes—rebellion—and revolution will fling the impotent and moribund Louis from his constrained elevation, and we shall again behold the people choosing

their Emperor;—in defiance of divine right, hereditary succession, and all the absurd maxims of an unholy Alliance.

The present war is more interesting to the American people, than the common hostility waged by ambition or avarice, for extended dominions, or enlarged power. It is grounded on principles, and a pre-concerted design, to overturn all popular and free governments, and to maintain entire, in defiance of the increasing knowledge and virtue of mankind, the ancient feudal tyrannies of the dark and barbarous ages, when the people were termed *villains* and held as *slaves* at the nod and pleasure of their masters—denied all reason, all judgment, all volition—mere instruments of toil, as passive as the ox, or the mule, in the gears of despotism. Such a struggle, we repeat, must excite all our sympathies, all our best feelings—and rally them in support of the *Spanish Constitutionalists*. There cannot be a doubt, that this effort on the part of France and the unholy alliance, has been caused by the secret intrigues of Ferdinand and the clamours of the banished clergy, as well as the fear and tyranny of the other Potentates of Europe. Ferdinand governed by priests, should never have been trusted. A revolution half accomplished, is even worse than tyranny, for it opens the door to a relapse into arbitrary power, and the consequent murder of all the friends of liberty. The Roman maxim, is the true hinge upon which all such revolutions should turn. That—"it is an act of virtue to kill a Tyrant!"—But the refinements of philanthropy threaten to bury all public virtue and all patriotism, in the humiliating practice of turning the other cheek, when one is smitten. It is on this account that Tyrants are so zealous in preaching Christian submission to the people. They disseminate the gospel not from the love of truth, or the love of God—but from *lust of Power*, and dread of losing it. Who would suppose George IV. or Alexander the Emperor of Russia, pious, or religious? the one the murderer of his wife, and the other the assassin of his father! But to talk of piety or virtue, in conjunction with such names, is revolting to decency and common sense. Let us, therefore, combine in support of Liberty, and in all exigencies resolve to uphold the Rights of Man against the combinations and conspiracies of Priests and Kings.

Real Democracy.

An exposition of the political principles of Thomas Jefferson, his friends and adherents, is called for from time to time, as well to confirm the confidence and virtue of those who profess and admire them, as to inform the understandings of new generations, and lead to the practice of those doctrines of liberty, so well adapted to promote the prosperity of the country, and secure the rights of the citizen. While all are busy and bustling in the active scene of life, new men make their appearance on the stage of politics, and the old make their exit, to enjoy the unalloyed and final repose of mortality in the arms of death. In this perpetual change of men, there is always danger that principles may be forgotten, or corrupted, or perverted, by the passions and measures of agents, who being mortal, are always liable to err through selfishness, ambition or ignorance. It is prudent and wise, therefore, to recall to mind those maxims of free government which experience has demonstrated to be the sure guides to prosperity, and the invulnerable shield of the rights of the citizen.

The present crisis is peculiarly auspicious to this recollection of the politics of Jefferson; a crisis so remarkably distinguished by the hollow pretensions of men, who use his name as a mask to their ambition, and his principles as a recommendation of their selfish and ungracious purposes of individual aggrandizement. In reviewing the opinions and measures of that illustrious patriot, therefore, we must explicitly disclaim the remotest intention of giving countenance to the schemes of Radical demagogues, who with hearts inclined to the arbitrary measures of tyrants, chaunt forth the hosannas of reformation, and thank themselves secure of supreme power, because they depend for the success of their deceptions on popular ignorance and credulity.

The democratic party traces its origin to Mr. Jefferson; who in the revolution was an ardent Whig, and who at the adoption of the Constitution, became a firm and rational Democrat. But the author, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, requires no eulogy on this score. We are, therefore, to speak of the party of which he is the chief, and its principles, only as they appear contradistinguished in nature and in practice, from those of our opponents.

The Federal Convention, which met to form a Constitution for these states, indubitably gave rise to the destruction of the two great parties that divide our country so unequally. Patrick Henry, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Jefferson, then stood forward as the champions of restricted powers, and responsible agents, in the general government. Hamilton, Madison, Jay, and some others, stood on the adverse side, contending for unbounded authority in the Union, and such a degree of Independence in public officers, as secured impunity for misdemeanors, and put the liberty of

the citizen at the mercy of men, who saw in the difficulties of an impeachment, a guarantee that they should never be held responsible for the abuses of power. Upon this general principle of limited and unlimited powers, did all the difference arise between Democrats and Federalists, Whigs and Tories. Jay, Hamilton and Madison, all deeply read in the laws and constitution of England, carried their admiration of an arbitrary and energetic government to the utmost pitch; and every feature of the constitution of the U. States, as it approximated to that of England, was thought to be the more perfect. The limited powers and responsible agents of the democrats, were pronounced a visionary and disorganizing scheme which only merited ridicule and contempt. The English party headed by Jay, Madison, and Hamilton, pronounced it too weak to be efficacious, as it left the States independent, and free to check or control the acts of the Union. This, however, was the hyperbole of the argument. The democrats, indeed, did aim to have a check upon the measures of the Union, though not the control of its measures. In the course of this difference, a proposition to invest the Union with the power to grant corporations, was made by Mr. Madison, but negatived by the Convention. Hence the uniform opposition of Mr. Jefferson and the Democratic party to the National Bank. After all, the constitution was a work of compromise, submitted to by the Democrats to avoid civil discord, and avert external danger, in the first weak stages of the career of an infant Republic. The Democratic party never admired and never were satisfied with it. Many of the states refused to confirm it; and in the legislature of Virginia, Patrick Henry opposed it with all the might of his eloquence, as subversive of our rights, and reducing us to arbitrary government. He predicted the present consolidation of the states, opposed the exorbitant power of the Supreme Court, and even bewailed in plaintive lamentations, the servitude we should be reduced to, in case of its adoption. Dr. Franklin did not admire it more than Mr. Henry; and the people had still less cause to be satisfied with a form of government, which in the hands of the arbitrary John Adams, soon drove them to partial rebellion and final triumph over the English Party.

The era of the French Revolution, revived all the latent differences and animosity between the two parties; and still more strikingly manifested the essential difference in their principles, one side adhering to the despotic authority of the King and the other maintaining the equal rights of the People. But the predominance of the Anglo-Federal party seemed then a triumph; and every measure of an energetic government of unlimited powers, was carried through, till the reaction of public opinion eventuated in the fall of Mr. Adams, and the election of Mr. Jefferson. But even then, power had gained by usurpation, and we awoke in partial fetters.

Let us now inquire what were the distinguishing features and maxims of Mr. Jefferson's administration?—They were these.

Peace with all nations on honourable terms.

The cultivation and encouragement of Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures.

The prosecution of Road and Canal improvements.

The abolishment of the National Debt.

The removal of the National Bank.

The denial of constructive, resulting and inferential powers in the Constitution.

The cultivation of internal resources in preference to foreign Wars.

What lover of Liberty could object to measures so beneficial, based upon principles so sound, and consonant to human happiness? Various other important objects were necessarily involved in the general inclination of Mr. Jefferson's principles to a limited Republican government, such as simplicity in its form; speedy justice in its acts; and virtue in its officers. The pomp and magnificence of royalty, aimed at by the Anglo-Federalists, as well as the dignity of Titles, the aristocracy of ranks and classes in society, was as utterly repugnant to the opinions and principles of the adherents of Mr. Jefferson, as it was incompatible with the preservation of free institutions, and the equal rights secured to every citizen.

It is not, however, in the main and striking events of government that we can always trace the benignity of virtue, and discover the utility of patriotic principles. Under every administration, since the formation of our government, commerce and agriculture have flourished, wholly independent of the political principles of those in power. The impulse of individual enterprise and industry, favoured by the smiles of a felicitous climate, can always realize the rewards of toil. But it is in the nicer shades, and almost imperceptible tints of character, that we discern the superior difference of one statesman above another. The arrogance and pride of aristocracy, which so strikingly appears in the Federal party, is admirably contrasted by the unaffected benevolence, and bland deportment of Democracy; which acknowledging no superior, claims for itself no deference; but levels to the meanest citizen, the most opulent or influential officer of the state.

All reformation is accomplished at the ex-

pense of some portion of right and liberty. Usurped powers may by a reaction of public sentiment, be in appearance recovered by the people; but they never regain all the substance they have lost. Something of this always happens to be placed beyond the reach of reformation, either through expediency, necessity, or temporary convenience. It is better, therefore, never to allow principles to be corrupted, than to be reformed at so great an expense. The great preventive of corruption is to enlighten the people upon just principles. By some cunning contrivance, Madison, to whom we owe the most tyrannical features of our Constitution was called a Democrat—but he was in fact more of a Tory than any thing else. It is impossible to make men the opposite of their principles—Rufus King and John Q. Adams, will always remain Federalists, and De Witt Clinton will forever be a Democrat. Principles are eternal, and the men who hold them, must derive their characters from them and their actions, and not from words.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

Mrs. Tatnall.

If the loud and enthusiastic applause of a large and respectable audience, is an evidence of the talents and successful exertions of an actress, then, indeed, was Mrs. Tatnall confirmed in the proficiency of the art which she professes, on the evening of Thursday last, when she appeared in the character of Florida in the Tragedy of the Apostate, and in that of Little Pickle in the afterpiece of the Spoil'd Child.

I do not profess to be a "well-trained critic," but I am willing to hazard any reputation I may hereafter acquire in that way, that Mrs. Tatnall if her powers be still further cultivated, will, at no distant date, become an ornament to the stage, and an honour to the histrionic profession. The public seem disposed to encourage her, and she appears to be ever anxious to meet them with the offering of her best abilities. She has a handsome face, a regular conformation of agreeable features, a plump and pretty arm, a genteel person, and a most pathetic and symphonious voice, not more masculine than what inclines it to perfection. The writer of these lines never saw Mrs. Tatnall, either on or off the stage until he saw her in *Adelgitha*; he then expressed his admiration of her powers, and, on Thursday evening, his feelings were more deeply interested, and his judgment in her favour more completely fixed. It is to be hoped she will continue to gratify us with an exhibition of her dramatic powers; for, we are assured the public will not tire of her presence, but continue to admire and encourage her endeavours. The hornpipe in the afterpiece was danced by her with such spirit, grace, and tripartite felicity, as to call forth the universal and long continued plaudits of the house.

H.

* It was not intended to intrude upon the prerogative of Mr. Walsh by the use of this word, but only to emulate the spherical verbosity of his inimitable style.

From our Correspondent at Harrisburg.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1823.

Mr. Ritscher presented the petition of Rebecca Bower, widow of Major Jacob Bower, praying for relief.

Mr. Porter presented a petition from sundry stockholders of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana turnpike road company, praying for incorporation of two bridges over the river Juniata. Mr. Porter also presented a petition from the same company, praying for an alteration in their charter.

Mr. Knight presented two petitions from inhabitants of Washington county, praying that the state road from Mount Pleasant to the U. S. turnpike road may be vacated.

Mr. Markle presented a petition from inhabitants of Westmoreland county, praying for authority to make an artificial road from Mount Pleasant to the Greensburg turnpike road.

Mr. Knight presented a petition from inhabitants of Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny counties, praying for the erection of a new county out of parts of said counties—and Mr. Wise presented a petition of like import.

Mr. Mitchell presented a petition from inhabitants of Covington township, Clearfield county, praying for an alteration in the place of holding their elections.

Mr. Schell presented a petition for a review of a part of the state road from Bedford to Franklin.

Mr. Hummel presented a petition from inhabitants of Harrisburg, praying for authority to erect works on the Susquehanna for the purpose of supplying the borough with water.

Mr. Knight presented the petition of Eliza Butler, praying for a divorce.

Mr. Oliver presented a petition from inhabitants of Mercer county, praying for alterations in the law relative to the sale of unseated lands for taxes.

Mr. Gardner presented a petition from inhabitants of York county, praying for a change in the mode of electing inspectors of the general election.

Mr. Holliday presented five petitions for the extension of the charter of the Bank of Chambersburg.

Mr. Diven presented a petition from inhabitants of York county praying for the extension of the charter of the York bank.

Mr. Reynolds presented the petition of Frederick Shaffer, praying for authority to convey certain real estate.

Mr. Brown from the committee appointed

to try and determine the validity of the election of Daniel Christy, reported that Mr. Christy is entitled to his seat by a majority of the vote.

Mr. Lehman from the committee on roads reported "An act appropriating a sum of money in aid of erecting a bridge over Blacklick creek in the county of Indiana," and "An act for the improvement of the Bald Eagle creek in Centre County."

Mr. Emlen from the committee on banks reported "An act to extend the charter of the Philadelphia Bank."

Mr. Taylor reported an act authorising the commissioners of Indiana and Jefferson counties to sell certain unseated lands and for other purposes.

Mr. Gilmore reported "an act directing the notice that shall be given by a landlord to his tenant."

Mr. Kurtz reported an act for the relief of James Ferrell.

On motion of Mr. Williams and Mr. Shearer, resolved, That the committee on the militia system be directed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the formation of battalions or legions of volunteers within the bounds of the 11th division, Pennsylvania militia.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Wright, ordered, that an item of unfinished business, relative to the relief of the heirs of Peter Wager deceased, was referred to Messrs. Reynolds, W. Cochran and Morrison.

The convention consisting of the members of Senate and House of Representatives met in the chamber of House of Representatives and proceeded to the election of a State Treasurer, and the votes being taken were as follows, for William Clarke 117, for Richard M. Crain 1. Mr. Crain's name had been previously withdrawn from the nomination.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15.

Mr. Sterigere presented a petition from sundry members of the Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, Montgomery county, praying for authority to raise \$3000 by way of Lottery.

Mr. Conrad presented a petition from sundry citizens, in favour of the Schuylkill coal association.

Mr. Ryon presented a petition from inhabitants of Tioga county, praying that the supervisors of highways may be authorised to remove obstructions from navigable streams, in said county.

Mr. McKinney presented a document relative to the application for an extension of the charter of the Carlisle Bank.

Mr. Piper presented a petition from inhabitants of Fayette county, praying for an extension of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville.

Mr. Ritner presented the petition of John M'Hutton, praying that a tract of donation land may be granted to him.

Mr. Fore presented a petition from inhabitants of Bedford county, praying for an appropriation in aid of making a state road from McConnellsburg to the United States turnpike road.

Mr. Jordan presented a petition from inhabitants of York county, praying that measures may be adopted to improve the navigation of the Susquehanna.—Referred to the committee on roads.

Mr. Audenreid presented a petition from inhabitants of Schuylkill county praying for a review of part of the state road from Orwigsburg to Millford.

Mr. Williams presented the petition of Abraham Small, praying for a subscription on the part of the state to Sergeant & Rawle's reports.

Mr. Roberts presented a petition from the Apprentices Library Company of Philadelphia, praying for Legislative aid.

Mr. Audenreid presented 3 petitions from inhabitants of Schuylkill county praying for an appropriation of \$300 in aid of improving the navigation of the Little Schuylkill.

Mr. Reynolds presented 3 petitions for a change of the place of holding the general Elections in Donegal township, Lancaster county.

Mr. Ritner from the committee on claims made an unfavourable report on the petition of James Kerr, which was concurred in.

Mr. Hummel reported a bill supplementary to an act to authorise John Earnest & Samuel Shearer, to erect a toll bridge over Swatara Creek.

Mr. Mitchell reported a bill declaring the streets, lanes and alleys in the town of Clearfield, public highways.

Mr. Gorgas reported a bill authorising the erection of slopes in Yellow Breeches Creek.

The resolution offered by Mr. Williams yesterday, relative to the formation of Battalions of Volunteers in the bounds of the 1st Division, Pennsylvania Militia, was adopted.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in considering the rules of the house.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of both houses of the legislature, held in the state capital at Harrisburg, January 15th, ROBERT SMITH was elected to the chair, and JAMES TODD appointed secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it appears from different parts of the state, that considerable diversity of opinion at this time exists, as to the time, place, and manner of holding a meeting to nominate a suitable individual to be supported for the office of Governor, at the ensuing general election; and whereas such diversity of sentiment is calculated to produce discord and disunion in the great republican family of this commonwealth, and thereby endanger the success of a candidate possessing the principles of democracy, and with a sincere desire of uniting, and concentrating the wishes of the Democratic Republicans of this commonwealth—therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the republican citizens of this state, to call meetings in their respective counties, and that at such meetings, they be requested to appoint a number of delegates, equal to the number of their senators and representatives elected by their respective counties and senatorial districts, to meet in convention at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 4th of March next, to nominate a suitable candidate for the office of Go-

vernor, to be submitted to the republicans of Pennsylvania for their undivided support on the 2d Tuesday of October next.

Resolved, That in case any county or district shall omit to elect delegates, or to express any opinion on the subject, such omission shall be considered an implied consent that the democratic representatives and senators from such county or district are to meet in the convention, and vote in the same manner as though they were regularly appointed by their respective counties or districts.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the democratic papers of this commonwealth.

ROBERT SMITH, Chairman.
JAMES TODD, Secretary.

neral from the corner of Cherry and Third streets, this day at 2 o'clock.

On Sunday morning, 12th inst., Thomas Mease, eldest son of Dr. James Mease, in the 19th year of his age. This is a most affecting dispensation of Providence to the parents and friends of this excellent youth. He had lived thus far without giving them a moment of pain or uneasiness; and his prospects were as bright as a pure heart, untainted morals, the most amiable disposition, and a high cultivation of his faculties could make them.

Port of Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

The ship *Plato*, West, from Philadelphia which put in to Bermuda 3d inst. was on her first voyage. She was making 14 fathoms water per hour when she put in. She immediately commenced discharging, but had not ascertained the cause of the leak when the Packet sailed. It was supposed to proceed from a treenail hole or holes left unstoppered. The ship was not injured.

Schr. Benj. Franklin. Wing, hence at Charleston.

Brig *Rose-in-Bloom*, Neal, of Philadelphia, has arrived at Wilmington, N. C. from Boston.

Arrived at New York: Ship *Amelia*, Crane, 16 days from Charleston, with cotton, rice, &c.

On the 13th inst. lat 39, 12, long 73, 50, fell in with the sloop *H. Lyons*, of Egg Harbour, totally disabled, having lost her sails and main-boom, then blowing a gale from N. W. took off the Captain and crew 5 in number.

Schr. John & Mary Hope, 5 days from the Chesapeake, with oysters. On Wednesday morning, off the Delaware, passed an herm. brig bound to Philadelphia.

Bank Note Exchange.

United States Branch Banks	per cent. dis.	per cent. dis.
New-Hampshire Banks	-	-
Burlington (Vermont)	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Boston Banks	per cent. dis.	per cent. dis.
Springfield Bank	-	-
Hampshire, Northampton	-	-
RHODE ISLAND.		
Providence Banks	-	-
Washington, Westerly	-	-
CONNECTICUT.		
Middletown Bank	-	-
Phonix Bank at Hartford	-	-
Derby Bank	-	-
NEW YORK.		
New York City Banks	-	-
Albany Banks	-	-
Troy Bank	-	-
Norfolk Bank	-	-
Lansingburgh Bank	-	-
Newburgh Bank	-	-
Newburg Branch at Toledo	-	-
Orange County Bank	-	-
Ontario	-	-
NEW JERSEY.		
Jersey Bank	-	-
Banks in Newark	-	-
Bank of New Brunswick	-	-
STATE BANK.		
At Camden	-	-
At Elizabethtown	-	-
At New Brunswick	-	-
At Paterson	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Philadelphia Banks	-	-
Easton	-	-
Germantown	-	-
Montgomery County	-	-
Chester Co. West Chester	-	-
Delaware Co. Chester	-	-
Lancaster	-	-
Farmers Bank, Lancaster	-	-
Harrisburg	-	-
Northampton	-	-
New Hope Bridge Company	-	-
Columbia do	-	-
Farmers Bank of Bucks Co.	-	-
York	-	-
DELAWARE.		
Bank of Delaware, (Wilmington)	-	-
Branch of do. at Milford	-	-
Wilmington & Brandywine	-	-
MARYLAND.		
Baltimore Banks	-	-
Annapolis	-	-
Branch of do. at Easton	-	-
Branch of do. at Fredericktown	-	-
Hagerstown Bank	-	-
VIRGINIA.		
Richmond & Branches	-	-
Branch of the Valley	-	-
Branch of do. at Lexington	-	-
Branch of do. at N. W. Bk. of Va. Wheeling	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Franklin Bk. Alcan.	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA.		
State Bank at Raleigh	-	-
Branches	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
State Banks generally	-	-
GEORGIA.		
State Banks generally	-	-
KENTUCKY.		
Bank of Kentucky and Branches	-	-
OHIO.		
Chillicothe	-	-

SUMMARY

Prepared for the *Columbian Observer*.

It has been said of Judge Walker, who has been placed in nomination as a candidate for the Governor's chair, by a meeting held at Pittsburgh, that he is neither a Federalist nor a Democrat. To what party then does he belong? Let those who wish for a governor who avows himself to belong to no party, always remember the administration of Joseph Hiestor.

Intelligence has been received at New York that the *Clasp*, Port au Prince has been entirely destroyed by fire; in consequence of which the President has declared the port open and free to all foreigners for the period of one year.

In the House of Representatives of this State, Mr. Hylgate has nominated Mr. William Clark, and Mr. Ritter has nominated Mr. Richard M. Crain, for the office of State Treasurer.

M. W. Tennessee we understand declines acting as a commissioner on the part of Kentucky under the convention with Virginia.

The Legislature of the state of Delaware, met at Dover on Tuesday the 7th inst. Charles Thomas was elected Speaker of the Senate, and William Huffington, Clerk, and George Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Wm. P. Brobson, clerk.

We have not yet received the Governor's message.

Francis S. Muhlenberg has been appointed clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions of Berks county.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, De Witt Clinton was nominated as a candidate for the office of President.

The London Times states, that saltpetre had advanced in price from 22s. to 26s. per cwt. is consequence of the accounts recently received from Verona.

Married

By the Rev. Joseph Rusling, near Billingsport, Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the 10th ult. the Rev. SAMUEL J. COX, to ANNAH A. LODGE.

Died

On Thursday morning, the 16th inst. in her 74th year, Mrs. Eliza D. Montgomery, wife of Rev. James Montgomery.

Friends and those of the family are particularly invited to attend her funeral, from her residence, No. 148, South Ninth street, on Monday, at half past 2 o'clock.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. Ann Catherine, in the 74th year of her age. Fu-

Bliss's Patent Cylindrical Cocks. By T. B. Freeman & Son.

By the Gross or Dozen,
For Sale at the Manufactory Prices, by
Allen Armstrong,
No. 113, Market Street.

By Thomas Passmore, & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
North-east corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

Hardware.
THIS EVENING,
At the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Third streets, in the large room down stairs, will be sold,
A large and general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods, &c. viz. curry combs, English wagon boxes, steel yards, shovels and tongs, iron, brass and plated candlesticks, snuffers, common and cast steel and blades, shoe tacks, shoe hammers, shoe pincers, and shoe nippers, shoe knives, butcher knives, knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, barlow knives, childrens knives, 2 4 and 6 blade knives, plane irons, chisels, files and rasps, scissors, razors, sash, tecon, hand and pannel saws, slates and pencils, shaving boxes, ink powder, lead pencils, jewellers, marbles, toy watches, bridges, steel watch chains, double and single barrel guns, segars, whips and whip thongs, waiters, reticles, looking glasses, &c.

Books Stationary, &c.
THIS EVENING,
At the auction store, corner of Chesnut and Third streets, (up stairs.)
A collection of books in the various departments of literature, with a variety of articles of Stationary, &c. Sales of Books, &c. regularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays evening.

ALSO,
An invoice of large blank books, journals, ledgers, &c. Also, 43,000 undressed quills.

MAPS.
50 maps of Pennsylvania, 18 of Europe, 4 of Africa, 4 of America, in sheets.
Also, a number of Maps on rollers.

Dry Goods.
ON TUESDAY,
At 5 o'clock, at the auction store,
A general assortment of seasonable dry goods.
Jan. 18, 1823.

By Titon Grelaud,
No. 51, NORTH FRONT STREET.

Kedge Anchor and Halser.
This day, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Flintham's Sail loft, above Arch-street.
A five inch Halser, 100 fathoms.
A Kedge Anchor.

Book Sale--By Catalogue.
ON MONDAY EVENING,
At the auction store.
A collection of valuable medical, historical, theological and miscellaneous books.
The catalogues with the books, will be ready for examination on Saturday and Monday.
Jan. 18.

CHEAP HARDWARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Having removed his Store from No. 56, to No. 113, Market street, 2d door below Third street, has opened an extensive assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Japanned Ware, AND FANCY GOODS,

WHICH HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE LAST ARRIVALS, VIZ.

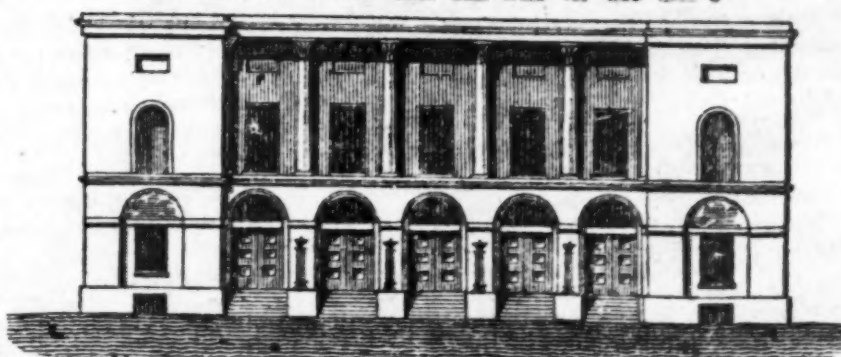
Knives and Forks	Do. do. Sportsman's	Brass and Tinned Stair Rods	Toy Watches, Pewter Toys
Pen, Pocket and Pruning Knives	Shoe and Butcher Knives	Sand and Glass Paper	Pocket Books, Fancy Work Boxes
Razors	Do. fine, in cases	Iron and Steel Blade Squares	Common and Silver Eyed Needles
Scissors and Tailors' Shears	Turning and Firmer Chisels	Turn Screws, Centre Bits	Iron and Steel Knitting Pins
Single and Double Plane Irons	Files and Saws of every description	Bonnet Wire, Jew's Harps	Steel Top Thimbles
Knob Locks and Latches	Thumb and Norfolk Latches, Guns	Commode Knobs and Handles	Taylor's Lined do.
Gum and Rifle Locks	Do. Fine	Bed Caps, Escutcheons	Gift, Plated, Pearl, Metal, and Ivory
Do. Fine	Do. Mounting	Brass, Iron and Plated Candlesticks	Cont and Vest Buttons
Shoe and Saddler's Pincers	Carpenters' and Coopers' Compasses	Ermas and Patent Cocks	Bone Moulds, Suspender do.
Tap Bore, Hinges and Screws	Braces and Bits, Shoe Tacks	Snuff Boxes, Clock Pins	Tea Kettles, Ladles and Skimmers
Hones and Razor Strops	Fish Hooks, Shaving Boxes	Plated and Tinned Snaffles	Box and Post Coffee Mills
Tacks, Springs and Sparrow Bills	Clout and Hob Nails	Do. Stirrups	Shoe and Carpenters' Hammers
Awl Blades and Hafts	Steel yards, Shovels and Tongs	Plated Fancy Saddlery	Spades and Shovels
Bed Screws, Bed Castors	Plain and Slide Spectacles	Straining and Girth Webb	Frying Pans, Socket Shovels
Jack Chains, Scale Beams	Spike and Nail Gimlets	Cotton and Waxed do.	scythes and Scythe Stones
Sheep Shears, Shuttle Belts	Plated Gig and Coach Furniture	Diaper do.	Straw Knives, Axes
Wedgwood and Pocket Ink Stands	Black and Red Ink Powder	Ivory and Horn Combs	Pot and Screw Augurs
		Combs and Cases	Anvils and Vices, Hoes of all sizes
		Plated and Japanned Castors	Trace and Halter Chains
		Japanned Tea Trays	Turkey Oil Stone
		Do. Bread Baskets	Curry Combs, Iron weights
		Britannia Table and Tea Spoons	Rat and Mouse Traps
		Iron do. do.	States, Sleigh and Cow Bells
		Brass and Plated Pencil Cases	Carpenters' Knives
		Lead and Slate Pencils	Crowley Steel
		Watch Chains, Seals and Keys	Shear do.
		Gift Jewellery, Fancy Toys	Cast do.
		Fancy and Shell Purse	American and English Blistered do.
		Soufflers and Trays	Atwood do.
		Jet Branches and Ear-rings	Brass and Iron Wire
		Sealing Wax, Coral	Unannealed do.
		Hat Buckles, Sleeve Links	Waffle Irons, Sad Irons
			Tinned and Black Mullin Bits

And a great variety of articles not herein enumerated, which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash or acceptances.

ALLEN ARMSTRONG.

The following papers are requested to publish the above six times, and send their accounts to this office:—Pittsburgh Statesman, Harrisburgh Intelligencer, Lancaster Free Press, Berks and Schuylkill Journal, Easton Sentinel, Gellburg Compiler, Bedford American, York Gazette, Chambersburgh Republican, and Hagerstown paper.
Jan. 16.—61

NEW THEATRE.



This Evening, Jan. 18, 1823.

To Country Merchants.
HENRY SIMPSON,
NO. 26, NORTH FRONT STREET,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
At low Prices, for Cash or Acceptances,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Domestic, India and British DRY GOODS.
A good supply of COTTONYARN, on hand.
Jan. 18.—2w

Thacher's Orchardist.

JUST RECEIVED AN FOR SALE
By E. LITTELL,
No. 55, Chesnut street.
The American Orchardist; or Practical Treatise on the Culture and management of Apple and other Fruit trees, with observations on the diseases to which they are liable, and other remedies. To which is added the most approved method of manufacturing and preserving Cider. Compiled from the latest and most approved authorities, and adapted to the use of American Farmers. By James Thacher, M. D. Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of Massachusetts Medical Society, &c. &c.
Jan. 18, 1823.

For Freight or Carter.

The Schooner *LOUISA*.—An excellent vessel having undergone a thorough repair, has new sails, cables, rigging, &c. Burthen 108 tons, and will stow 600 barrels, now in readiness to receive a cargo to proceed immediately on the opening of the navigation.

For terms, apply on board at Greenstreet wharf, or to
JAMES PATON, JR.
No. 23, N. Front Street.

Cotton and Re.
250 Bales prime Upland Cotton
50 do. do. Alabama do.
80 Tierces New Crop Rice. Sale as above.
Jan. 18.—1f

Just Received and for sale
ABRAHAM SMA.
No. 165, Chesnut set,
The Rainbow; or, Lights and Shadows of Life; illustrated by
Three single gentlemen collected
Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Price 25c
Jan. 4, 1823.

Political controversy, between Mr. Smyth and Mr. Adams.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SMYTH.

From the National Intelligencer.
To the Freeholders of the Counties of Washington, Hythe, Russell, Tazewell, Lee, and Scott.

[CONCLUDED.]
It is worthy of special remark, that Mr. Adams, in the treaty negotiated by him with Spain provides that the inhabitants of the Floridas "shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights and immunities, of the citizens of the United States." We find no provision here for asking the consent of the people of Florida. But this is not all, Mr. Adams was desired by the committee of Foreign Relations to prepare a bill for the government of Florida; he did prepare such a bill, or cause it to be prepared, and sent to the Committee of Foreign Relations. The act founded thereon contains the following clause.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that, until the end of the first session, of the next Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of said territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same territories, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for the maintaining the inhabitants of said territories in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion."

Such was the form of government, prescribed for Florida by Mr. Adams; and he tells you that against the perfectly regular exercise for the purposes of the most rigorous justice, of the powers thus prescribed by Mr. Adams himself, "the Halls of Congress, the streets of your cities, the summits of your mountains, and the echoes of your valleys have resounded with clamours of violated rights and unconstitutional acts of despotism." For the grant of this "tremendous power," as Mr. Adams terms it, his apology is that "the principle had not been settled" in 1803; and that the powers of Congress are now "established by the construction then (in 1803) given to the constitution." Yet he says "were the question now a new one, I have no hesitation in saying, that I should retain the same opinion, and give the same vote." And is this the true construction of our constitution, that a single act passed by Congress ESTABLISHES a power claimed by that body, and makes it the duty of every member in the minority to give up his opinion, although if the question was new he should retain it? If this be so there is no real difference between our constitution and that of England where, whatever has been once done, may be constitutionally done again.

This is not such an opinion of the paramount obligations of the constitution, as ought to be entertained by one who aspires to take the oath, to "preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

As Mr. Adams so readily yields to precedent, it is unfortunate that he was not, in 1803, intimately acquainted with our statute book, or he would there have found a precedent, not indeed exactly in point, but one which I deem much stronger than the act for taking possession of Louisiana. In 1790, North Carolina ceded to the U. S. her western territory, and the U. S. accepted the cession. The territory contained about 90,000 citizens of N. Carolina whose rights certainly were not less than those of the inhabitants of Louisiana under Spain. Congress, and the President Washington, without asking their consent, gave them a government and provided them with laws, in the making of which they had no share. Their governor and judges were appointed by the President, some of them sent from the original states, and vested with power to adopt such laws of any of the states, criminal and civil, as might be necessary, which should be in force, unless disapproved by Congress. Now I apprehend that if Congress in 1790 had power to legislate for the people of the territory ceded by N. Carolina, a people accustomed to self-government and to all the rights and privileges of American citizens, they had at least an equal right to legislate for the people inhabiting the territory ceded by France. If the U. States may govern American citizens without their consent, to prepare them for self-government, (as is now done in all our territories) they might in like manner, govern the inhabitants of a territory ceded by a foreign power who never possessed the right of self-government.

As to the printed speech of Mr. Adams he may be assured that I never knew or heard that he had delivered a printed speech in the Senate respecting Louisiana, or any other object, before my former address to you was written.

After the cessation by France and delivery of possession to the U. S. the sovereignty either vested in them or in the inhabitants of the territory of all classes and colours. In the Floridian treaty, negotiated by Mr. Adams as secretary of state, "His Catholic Majesty cedes to the U. S. IN FULL PROPERTY AND SOVEREIGNTY, all the territories," &c. According to the secretary of state the sovereignty passed to the U. S.; but according to Senator Adams, the sovereignty of Louisiana, when it passed from France, vested in the inhabitants of the ceded territory. As Mr. Adams has two opinions, I will take that which I most approve, and conclude that the sovereignty, and the consequent power to regulate the commerce

It is not all remarkable, that Mr. Adams in voting in 1805 against the prohibition of the importation of slaves after the 1st of January, 1808, should be found in company with Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Jackson the Senators from Georgia, and Mr. Ellery Senator from Rhode Island; for Georgia then imported slaves, and probably desired to continue in the exercise of the privilege of importing slaves as long as possible; and some very distinguished citizens of Rhode Island have continued the trade long after 1808. Although Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Jackson were friends to the administration of Mr. Jefferson, it was not in that capacity that they voted with Mr. Adams against bringing in a bill to suppress the slave trade but as representatives of the interests of Georgia. I admit they were in the same dilemma with Mr. Adams. He tells you that in 1805 he voted against bringing in a bill to suppress the slave trade after the first of January, 1808, because, in his opinion, it was unconstitutional. But the principle having been settled that the prohibition might be enacted in anticipation, he voted for the bill in January 1807. His vote does not appear by the Journal; but it is presumed that he states it correctly. Here another constitutional principle is settled with a facility that shows how light constitutional objections weigh with Mr. Adams. How was this point settled? Why, by a simple vote of the Senate alone, giving leave to bring in the bill, and reading it twice. Not even a vote of Congress was necessary to settle this question, and to remove the conscientious and constitutional scruples of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams is by no means justifiable in placing general Washington at the head of those who, in 1787, denied to Congress, for 20 years, the power to prohibit the slave trade. He presided over the convention with his wonted dignity, but he took no part in forming the Constitution; and Virginia, one of whose delegates he was, voted to prohibit the Slave Trade from the 1st of January, 1800, instead of 1808; but it was decided otherwise by New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

I shall make no reply to the reasons which Mr. Adams has assigned for some other votes which I disapproved, but leave to you to consider those votes and his reasons together. He is pleased to say that my charges are groundless and unprovoked. The assertion that those charges are groundless, is certainly as unfounded as any assertion that Mr. Adams could make; for the evidence on which those charges rest, are his votes of record in the journals of the Senate. His memoranda of his motives, if they justify him in giving these votes, are known to himself alone. As to provocation, I admit Mr. Adams has not given me any, other than that which is offered to every citizen who sees a man aspire to the Presidential chair, whose long fixed political sentiments he disapproves, as highly dangerous, and from whom he does not expect the adoption of a liberal system of policy such as becomes the ONLY FREE NATION, THE HOPE OF MANKIND. I should consider myself censurable if my opposition to Mr. Adams arose from private provocation. Mr. Adams himself says, that public principle can be settled only by public discussion. He says he would have been satisfied had I merely declared to you my intentions as to him. I doubt not that the reasons which I have assigned for my opposition are what chiefly interests him. But although Mr. Adams would have excused me from offering the reasons which decided me to be opposed to him, you would not have been satisfied with a simple declaration that I was opposed to him, without hearing the reasons for such opposition. I considered what you had a right to require, and not what would be agreeable to Mr. Adams.

I might here close my reply; but Mr. Adams seems dissatisfied that I did not adduce more of his votes given in the Senate of the United States. He affirms, with apparent earnestness, that he never gave a vote either in hostility to the administration of Mr. Jefferson, or in disregard to republican principles, or in aversion to republican patriots. If all this be so, it is unfortunate that the name of Mr. Adams should, during the first years of his service in the Senate, be so frequently found united with the names of those who were the steady opponents of the republican administration and of republican principles.

On the 2d of December, 1803, Mr. Adams voted in a majority of 10* against the 12th amendment to the constitution of the United States, which provides that the electors shall designate in their ballots for whom they vote as President, and for whom as Vice President. Thus he seems to have approved of the former provision, under which the federal party in Congress attempted to make Aaron Burr President, when not a single vote had been given for him by the electors, with intention to make him President. And Mr. Adams voted in a minority of 7† against presenting to the President the resolution of both Houses proposing that amendment.

Mr. Adams voted in a minority of 5‡ against the resolutions of the Senate, which prescribed a mode of proceeding against Judge Pickering; and he voted in a minority of 7§ for the acquittal of the same Judge Pickering on every one of four articles of impeachment against him; and he voted in a minority of 6 against the removal of the same Judge, even after he had been convicted of every charge exhibited against him.

On the 1st of March, 1805, Mr. Adams voted for the acquittal of Judge Chase, on every one of the charges exhibited against him; and so, indeed, did each of the other gentlemen of the federal party then in the Senate; while there was a great diversity in the votes of the

body; there being, 16, 18, and 19, and, although I of this kind, yet

front subscriber, an indebted servant boy EPHESTER, about 18 years of age, took with him a complete new suit of clothes and other articles of clothing, and harboring the said apprentice, and allowing him to come to the subscriber's house, he is entitled to a reward.

T. B. Freeman.

republican Presidents have made their appointments from all parties, which, if made in due proportion, is just; but policy requires that the republicans shall retain, and that in no doubtful hand, the office of President. He who fills that office should be the foremost republican of the nation. I would not vote for Trajan, or for a Marcus Aurelius, to be President, unless he was a democratic republican. If Mr. Adams is a convert to the republican doctrines, it is well; he has been liberally rewarded for having abandoned his political friends. All proselytes should be received with open arms; but I would exclude them from the office of Pontifex Maximus. Let us remember the adage of the burnt child. Let us particularly avoid all hereditary pretensions. Let not the office of President descend as President Adams affirms the office of Massachusetts do, "from generation to generation." Augustus succeeded Julius Cæsar, and the office of Chief Magistrate became hereditary.

I am, my fellow citizens, your representative and friend.

ALEXANDER SMYTH.

* Adams, Butler, Dayton, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, Tracy, Wells, and White.
† Adams, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, Tracy, and White.
‡ Adams, Hillhouse, Plumer, Olcott and Fenable.
§ Adams, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, Tracy, and Wells.
|| Adams, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, and Tracy.

THE MUSEUM, NO. 7.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut Street,
The Museum of Foreign Literature
and Science, No. 7,
CONDUCTED BY ROBERT WALSH, Jr. Esq.
CONTENTS.

Advertisement.
Conjectures respecting the Greek Fire of the Middle Ages.
The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, translated into English immediately from the original Arabic, with explanatory notes taken from the most approved commentators; to which is prefixed a Preliminary Discourse, by George Sale, Gent.
Gems, principally from the Antique, drawn and etched by Richard Dugley, Author of Select Gems, &c. with illustrations in Verse, by the Rev. George Croly, A. M. &c. &c.
An account of the last illness, Decease, and Post Mortem appearances of Napoleon Bonaparte. By Archibald Annot, M. D.
On the Physiology of the Root in Plants. By John Murray, Esq.
The Rev. Mr. Cecil's Machine, in which Hydrogen Gas is the Moving Power.
Account of the Memoires de la Societe de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Geneve.
On the Taste for the Picturesque.
A Vocabulary of proper names and words.
Travels along the Mediterranean, and parts adjacent, in company with the Earl of Belmore, during the years 1816-17-18: extending as far as the Second Cataract of the Nile, Jerusalem, Damascus, Balbec, &c. &c. By Robert Richardson, M. D.
Recent Letters on Spain.
Memoir of Rossini the Composer.
Jan. 16-6t.

Cobbett's Sermons,

Price one dollar.

COBBETT'S Cottage Economy &c. 75.
Tut's Husbandry, with an Introduction, by Cobbett, 2 dollars.
(The above are just received from London.)
Scott's Military Tactics, abridged.
The Artillerist.
Cavalry Tactics.
(The three last by Lieutenant Colonel Pierce Darrow.)
Woodbridge's Atlas.
Woodbridge's Geography, 40 50.
The Geography is on a new plan, is adorned with interesting cuts, and is highly recommended by very respectable names. For further information, and to examine the book, Teachers and others are requested to call at No. 88, Chesnut street.
Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, No. 7, is nearly ready. Price 6 dollars per year.
Journal of Foreign Medicine, No. 9, is just published.
No. 1 of the Christian Advocate, (edited by the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.) in press.
Major Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains.
Traits of the Aborigines, a Poem.
Dr. Morse's Narrative of a Journey on Indian Affairs.
Vol. 3, of the Remains of H. K. White.
Songs of Zion, by James Montgomery.
Camp's Pneumology.
Sporting Anecdotes.
For Sale by

E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut street.
Jan. 16-6t.

JOHN BIOREN,
PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER.

Has removed from No. 72, South Second street, to 73, nearly opposite, where he solicits a portion of the public favour.

J. B. is just published,
An Act for the Regulation of the Militia of this Commonwealth.

With Notes and References, passed the 2d of April, 1822.
Policies of Insurance, Prices Currents, Circular Letters, Cards, Handbills, and Printing generally executed in the best manner, shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

Also, for sale as above, a variety of Custom House and other Blanks.
Also, a few copies of the Pamphlet Laws of the last Session of the Legislature.
Jan. 11-6t

LELAND'S DEMOSTHENES,

2 vols. 80.
Meikle's Lusia, 2 vls. 8vo.
Comper's Homer, 4 vls. 8vo.

Urguilar's Commentaries on Classical Learning 1 vl. 8vo.
Barron's Lectures, elix Lettres and Logic, 2 vols. 8vo.
Gifford's Juvenal, 2 vls. 8vo.
Tooke's Divisions of Poetry, 2 vols. 8vo.
Murphy's Tacitus, vls. 8vo.

Beasley on the Science of the Human Mind, 1 vol. 8vo.
Beautiful Pocket Editions of Virgil, Terence, Horace, Juvenal and Pers, Claudian, Lucian, &c.

Just revised and for Sale by
SOTTER, & Co.

Booksellers and Stationers,
187, Chesnut street.

Where may be had, Books in every department of Literature and Science, on the most liberal terms.

Jan. 11, 1823.

10 Dollars Reward.

front subscriber, an indebted servant boy EPHESTER, about 18 years of age, took with him a complete new suit of clothes and other articles of clothing, and harboring the said apprentice, and allowing him to come to the subscriber's house, he is entitled to a reward.

T. B. Freeman.

NEW CROP COTTON.

JUST received per Sloop Prier, Maurice, 46 bales New Crop Cotton.

FOR SALE BY
James Patton, Jr.
No. 23, North Front Street.
ALSO, IN STORE,
30 Casks Good Rice. For Sale as above.
Dec. 21, 31

NEW CROP RICE.

LANDING from Schooner Olive Branch, this day, and for sale.

50 Tierce
10 half do. Prime new Crop Rice.
50 Bales Prime Upland Cotton. By
James Patton, Jr.

GINSENG.

2000 lbs. CRUDE GINSENG,
For sale by
Henry Simpson.
No. 28, North Front street.

Life of the late Rev. Dr. T. Scott.

PROPOSALS
By W. W. Woodward;

No. 52, South West corner of Chesnut and Second streets, Philadelphia.

FOR publishing by subscription, the following exceedingly interesting work, viz: the Life of the late Rev. Dr. THOMAS SCOTT, Rector of Aston, Sandford, Bucks; including a Narrative drawn up by himself, and copious Extracts of his Letters.

By JOHN SCOTT, A. M.
Vicar of North Ferrisby, and Minister of St. Mary's Hall.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
I. The Work is now printing on a beautiful type, in one large octavo volume, to contain upwards of 600 pages, with an elegant likeness of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Scott.
II. To be delivered to subscribers in boards, at \$3, and in neat sheep binding, \$3.50.

III. A very liberal discount allowed to those who will obtain subscribers. One copy for every three subscribed or purchased. It will be published early in March.

IV. This work is intended to form the first volume of the Rev. Dr. Scott's Theological Works, now in seven volumes, but which will be in eight volumes octavo, complete.

V. Application for subscription papers to obtain subscribers, must be post paid.
Dec. 16-6t.

New English Books.

Just received per ship Lancaster the following new Books, and for sale by

ABRAHAM SMALL,
No. 165, Chesnut Street.

Burnet's History of the Reformation, 6 vols.
Dr. Paley's Works, 4 vols. miniature edit.
Jamison's Elements of Science and Art, new edit.

Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 6 vols. do.
Murray's Discoveries in Africa, 2 vols.
Cudworth's Intellectual System

Aitken's British Poets, 1 vol. 8vo.
Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell, 2 vols.

Mallet Bruen's System of Geography
Goode's Study of Medicine, 4 vols.
Elegant Epistles, 1 vol. 8vo.

Essays on the Manners of the Romans.
Thompson's Select Irish Songs
Starkie on Criminal Law, 2 vols.

Roper on Legacies
Tidd's Practice, new edition
Hawki's Abridgment of Coke

Coventry on the Law of Recovery
Holt's Law of Shipping
Beane's Costs in Equity

Swanton's Chancery Reports, vol. 23.
Powell on Mortgages by Coventry.
A. Small, will publish next week, Sugden's Treatise on the Law of Powers, from the last London edition, with notes and references to American decisions, by E. D. Ingraham, Esq. In press. a new and handsome edition of Judge Washington's Reports, corrected to the present time; and preparing for the press a new edition of Peake's Evidence, from the fifth London edition, with references to American decisions.
Jan. 9, 1823.